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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1910.

"THE GIFT-OF-GOD."

The Colonel turned from politics for a brief space last night to talk to the Northern Methodist bishops and laymen in Baltimore about the cause of Christian missions. He was at his best and made a fine impression on his audience, as he always does when he is discussing the Old Moralities in their proper relation to the religious life of the country and the world. He was introduced by Bishop Warren as "Theodore Gift-of-God Roosevelt." That is what his name means, as everybody knows; but the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and the same beneficent hand which sent him into the world also sent, for some reason which we cannot explain and will not question, the earthquakes in Italy, the famines in China, the storms in the Antilles, and all for some great and wise purpose not yet revealed. All that we can do, in the circumstances, is to be humbly submissive to the Will which none may dispute; this does not mean, of course, that we are to accept the leadership of the Colonel or vote for him, or his stalking horse Stimson, any more than that we should "catch" any of the other afflictions that have been sent to try the hearts of men.

While Bishop Warren was introducing the "Gift-of-God" to the meeting in Baltimore last night, John A. Dix was tearing the Gift to pieces in New York, to the delight of the Independent Business Mens' League. "The apostle of tumult and misrepresentation," "this creator of unrest," "this instigator of panic," "this destructive agent of business depression," "the agitator and the egotist"—these were some of the very accurate descriptive terms applied by the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York to the "Gift-of-God," whose deliberate misrepresentations of Mr. Dix he now publicly branded as falsehoods. We should say that this leaves the Gift in a very undesirable position; but, on occasions, strong speech is required as an aid to the interpretation of the mysteries of Providence. What the Gift will do about it remains to be seen; but it seems to be practically settled that he will not recover from it until long after next Tuesday; and the pity, oh, the pity of it is that the Gift brought it all on himself.

NICK.

Mighty nice people these Longworths—all excepting Nicholas, and we must say for him that he occupies rather a hard position, being his son-in-law. Nick is running for re-election to Congress from one of the Cincinnati districts and he may be re-elected, although Ohio appears to be going the other way this year.

Nick made a speech the other night, and a very clever speech it was, even if it did not have much in it. It was in explanation of the different sorts of Republicans there are now—reactionaries, progressives and ultra-radicals. The first and third of these classes, as Nick explained to his audience, are insignificant in number as compared with the second, and therefore Nick has allied himself with the second class, namely the so-called progressives. But they are all a very mean lot, being Republicans, and, from what we have seen, the progressives appear to be the worst of all the lot; not because of the name they have taken, but of the company they have been keeping and the tricks by which they have been able to pretend to break away from the main body of public plunderers. Nick is a great friend of George Cox, one of the most vicious of all the Republican bosses in the country, who has more than once merited the displeasure of Mr Taft, the titular head of the Republican party.

The most interesting thing said by Nick in his speech the other night was that "we are following and will continue to follow the leadership of the present President and former President of the United States, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt." He did not explain exactly how this could be done, as these two horses appear to be going in opposite directions at the same time, but that is nothing for a progressive of Nick's sort; we should say for a progressive who has been reactionary all the years of his political life down to the present moment, and even yet he does not appear to be quite sure exactly which one of his feet to stand upon, as avowing himself a progressive, he declared that "if it has become necessary to stand by or repudiate the general policies which have distinguished the past and the present administrations, I stand by them." If the Republicans should have a majority in the next House, which does not seem to be possible, we have no doubt that Nick will vote for old Joe Cannon for Speaker, whom he followed until he fell. But the funny thing about this is that Nick stands by the policies of the last and the present Administrations, a difficult thing to do in view of the fact that the last Administration was destructive, while the present is constructive; the last Administration represented the Mob, and the present Administration represents Law. In Nick's situation, a man with only one foot would have a very unpleasant time.

TEN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN.

Chairman Ellyson, of the State Democratic Committee, believes that there will be ten Democratic Congressmen from Virginia in the next House at Washington. He takes a most hopeful view of the political situation in the State, with which he has kept in close and constant touch since the nominations were made and the campaign began, and is especially gratified by the team work that has been done in the Ninth District. Much against his wishes, Henry Stuart was chosen to make the fight for the redemption of this District, and with industry that has hesitated at no sacrifice of time and comfort and superb devotion to the interests of the white people of the State, he has carried the heavy burden placed upon him by his party and deserves victory. Governor Ellyson says in the interview published by The Times-Dispatch to-day:

"His friends have not relied upon his personal popularity to insure his success; for, as soon as his nomination was made, our party leaders in the district began at once to secure an organization in every city and county so perfect and complete as never to have been surpassed by any similar organization within my recollection in the history of the politics of Virginia. I have never seen such accord and hearty co-operation as has characterized the conduct of the Democratic forces of the Ninth District, and the unanimity and cordiality with which they have worked together in this campaign is worthy of the highest praise, and to me one of the most pleasing features of the campaign has been the heartiness with which our party leaders in the State, irrespective of former differences, have united in giving their means, time and influence to further the election of Mr. Stuart."

Martin and Swanson; Flood, Glass and Jones; Montague and Williams; Judge Rhea and Harry St. George Tucker have all joined in speaking for Stuart and his cause, which is the cause of Democracy in Virginia, so that the people in all parts of the District have been informed of the issues at stake and the duty of the people to vote for Stuart if they would care for their own best interests. It is a good fight these men have been making, and making so effectively that on Tuesday next the people of the Ninth District will roll up for Stuart a great majority and so secure for themselves a Representative at Washington who will take good care of their welfare. All honor to Stuart for the battle he has led; all honor to Martin and Swanson and the rest of the Democrats who in helping Stuart have helped the State, the South and the country.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Women do so much with so little. There is the Sheltering Arms Free Hospital in Richmond, which was begun by the late Miss Rebekah Dulaney Peterkin twenty-two years ago, and for more than two decades it has stood like a great lighthouse shedding its beams upon a sea of human suffering. With inadequate means, a charge upon the charity of the good people of this community, it has kept up its ministrations to the helpless and forsaken without money and without price. The only free hospital in the city, the demands upon it have been great. Last year 383 patients were received and cared for, and 8,228 days of absolutely free treatment were given within the sheltering arms of this most deserving institution. The Hospital was kept open throughout the year, although its resources were exhausted and debt was incurred by the devoted women who took the risk for the sake of those who would have had no other helpers in their distress. The patients were destitute, and whether they lived in Richmond or in other parts of the State, here they found a refuge.

It is a noble work in which the women who manage the affairs of this Hospital are engaged. They ask for help, and they deserve it—gifts of money, gifts of provisions, gifts of any articles required in housekeeping, and they should not ask in vain.

This is Donation Day at The Sheltering Arms. The people should make it a day of sunshine and gladness for those who have found succor here and for the women who have devoted their lives to this work. Many appeals are made to the charitable, and the people of Richmond are not mean in their gifts.

There is a holy admonition which may well be commended to all who are well inclined to-day: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAYS.

Those who are interested in matters pertaining to street railways will find much readable matter in a recent report made by Consul H. B. Miller, of Belfast, as to the tramways of that city, which are controlled by the municipality. This method of managing and operating city transportation has proved eminently satisfactory in the Irish city, and the special adaptation of the system to the character of the city, its economical administration, its freedom from accidents, and its low cost of transportation have caught the attention of students of the problem of municipal ownership of public utilities.

The tramways of Belfast have been operated by the city government for five years. They are directed by a general manager, who is an expert chosen by the City Council. In this case he happens to have been the manager of the system before it was taken over by the city. His administration has been strikingly successful. A remarkable feature of the system is the concentration of all lines through a general central station, which makes every part of the city available from that centre.

There are a variety of rates and arrangements designed especially to suit the character of Belfast. That city has diversified industries with a vast army of industrial operatives. Special cars are operated at regular hours, morning and night, for the purpose of transporting workmen to and from their homes and workshops at a rate of 2 cents for any distance. The same rate is extended to women up to 9 A. M. For both men and women who work, four cents will secure a return ticket that will carry the holder back to any part of the city on any car at any time. Girls and women in all sorts of employment have found these privileges especially beneficial. Children under sixteen, it may be added, travel at half fare.

The regular fare on the street cars is two cents for the average distance of two miles. For the longer line, the rate to the centre of the city is four cents. Across the city, passing through the central station on any one line is four cents. The cost of power for the year was $1.024 per unit. The cost of coal was $1.95 per ton.

In a year there have been but two fatal accidents. The motormen are very careful and skillful. The ratio of fatalities to passengers was one in 23,173,795.

The system under municipal management has been thoroughly successful, both from a standpoint of service and from economy. In many respects it is a model system.

WHY BRYAN BOLTED.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan hired a hall in Lincoln, Nebraska, and made a speech Tuesday night, explaining why he bolted the nomination of Dahlman, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Nebraska, and claiming that he is "regular" on all the rest of the ticket save the candidate for Governor. He cannot stand Dahlman because, as he alleges, Dahlman was not nominated by the Democrats, but by a combination of votes of all parties dominated by the liquor interests. Such being the case, Colonel Bryan disclaims any intention of becoming "a free lance in National affairs."

We thank him for his explanation of his attitude in this case. It not only explains and excuses the attitude of many Democratic voters throughout the country, who have been opposed to Mr. Bryan himself, but perfectly loyal to the rest of the ticket. They could not stand him, and, therefore, according to Mr. Bryan's own reasoning in the Nebraska case, they were fully justified in bolting him without making themselves liable to the charge of party irregularity.

TAFT MAKING ANOTHER MISTAKE.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Taft will recommend that the magazines be required to pay the present rate of 1 cent a pound on all reading matter and a much higher rate to be determined later on the advertising pages. Hitchcock says that this is entirely practical, but our observation has been that Mr. Taft and Hitchcock ought to work the magazines the other way around, charging double postage on the reading matter contained in them and permitting their advertising pages free transit through the mails. As a matter of fact, in quite a number of the magazines of the present day, the advertising pages are more interesting and dependable than the reading matter pages.

A POPULAR FALLACY.

It is urged in behalf of the proposed amendments to the Constitution giving indefinite tenure to Treasurers and to Commissioners of Revenue also, when elected by the people, that the experience which they gain in the terms now allowed them by law is a valid reason for giving them unlimited tenure.

There are many kinds of efficiency. Some efficiency is brought about through long years of experience, some efficiency is merely routine, of the sort which any ordinary man of average intelligence can achieve in a very short time. Of this latter class is the efficiency acquired by Treasurers and Commissioners of the Revenue. Any honest man, fairly intelligent, can learn all there is to be learned about the offices in half a year.

There are no great intellectual mysteries to be acquired by degrees through the years in the offices which the amendments affect. The "efficiency" which the advocates of the amendments thunder about is a simple matter, easily acquired within a short time. Any man who can read the Code of Virginia and figure right and think right can easily perform efficiently the duties within a short time of the Commissioner of Revenue or of the Treasurer.

The exaggerated "efficiency" of these officers is a mere myth, which they have thrown into the eyes of the voters in the past, so as to persuade them that it is better to keep a man in office rather than to elect in his place a man of equal intelligence who would in three months dispel the myth. Too long have the people listened to the siren songs of the office-holders' trust "efficiency" and "trust the people."

The people have an efficient idea about these iniquitous changes in the Constitution, and we trust them to defeat them all.

BAD AIR IN SCHOOL ROOMS.

Principal William E. Watt, of the Graham School, Chicago, is waging a very vigorous campaign for "open-air schools." Not long ago he addressed the Midland Furnace Manufacturers' Association, declaring that there is not a single heating system now in use that fails to be injurious to humanity. Two hundred thousand children the year are "kiln-dried to death" in this country, he asserted.

Baked air, according to his statement, when its radio activity has been destroyed, produces catarrh, swollen tonsils, adenoids, diphtheria, and the many other diseases caused by impure air. Little children are whipped for not learning in school, when their parents and teachers ought to be clubbed, he says, for sending them into such air. In his opinion, a one-legged man would enjoy and win a foot-race just as much as a "kiln-dried" child would have natural activities and desires.

It may be that Mr. Watt has overstated the number of children killed every year by the impure air of kiln-dried houses and schools, but there is a good deal of truth in what he says. In the North, people are so used to being overheated and unhealthily heated that they are satisfied with the heating contrivances which injure them.

It would seem that in the South, on account of its climatic conditions, less danger is to be feared. Draughts are not dreaded here as they are in the North. Yet, if our houses and schools are properly ventilated they can be supplied with pure air, at a comfortable temperature, and no risk be thereby run. Fresh air is the thing; and we hope that all our school teachers will see to it that their pupils get it abundantly.

SMASH THE MACHINE.

To boss, or not to boss; that is the question. To be on the inside, or on the outside; "to bear the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes"; to be "sicklied o'er . . . with enterprises of great pith and moment . . . and lose the name of action;" these are, indeed, the things that make one "grunt and sweat under a weary life." All of which is pertinent, or impertinent, to the subject that is commanding so great attention throughout the country. Nearly everywhere is "the voice of the people" raised against the control of political affairs by rings and bosses, and one boss follows another in so rapid succession that the ordinary every day citizen finds it difficult to determine upon which he shall place his money.

In New York, for example, Barnes and Woodruff and Wadsworth, no wickeder now than they have been before, have been dumped to make a speaking holiday for other and greater and more vicious bosses than they. Croker was followed by Murphy, and Murphy is matched by Roosevelt; Hanna succeeded Quay, and Cortelyou followed Hanna. The name was changed, but the machine was the same. It has been so in nearly all the States, and those who have been chosen to represent the great parties have almost invariably represented whatever partisan or factional interests they were chosen to advance. It was so in South Carolina when all the old line managers of the affairs of the Democratic party in that State were discarded to make way for Tillman in that State, and, so far as we have been able to observe, only to the discredit of the State.

Now comes the Roanoke Evening World with the demand that the time has come when Virginia must be delivered from the rule of the bosses. It informs us that The Times-Dispatch has been appealed to by a number of its weekly contemporaries in this State to "join the fight against bossism in Virginia, but silence is the answer," and then it remarks:

"Our newspaper friend and highly esteemed contemporary of Richmond wields a vicious cudgel against certain iniquities, but it will not dare, for some unknown reason, to invade the realm of that close corporation known as the 'Machine,' the two or three leaders of which, for twenty years, have named the Governors of this Commonwealth, chosen its Senators, appointed all State officers, while the people in blind allegiance come forward and ratify the selections."

This is a remarkable statement. Of course, we are against the machine. We are against all machines. We believe that the people should rule; that they ought to have no bosses; that they should boss themselves. But it appears from the statement of our contemporary that, after all, it is the people who are to blame for the conditions of which it complains, as, according to its own statement, "the people in blind allegiance come forward and ratify the selections" of the "machine." It would appear from this statement that the people themselves are to be blamed rather than the machine.

We agree with the Evening World that it "requires some moral courage to oppose the 'organization,'" and we also agree with it that "there is some compensation in being absolutely free from any sort of character or string." We are even willing to go to the extent of admitting that "the Evening World is absolutely free and untrammeled in its view," as it says it is; that "it dances to nobody's bidding," and "it would be interesting to know," as the Evening World says, "how many other Virginia journals can make the same statement." We do not believe that any newspaper in Virginia is "subsidized," as our contemporay suggests they are—at least we do not know of one that is subsidized. The machine has no means of subsidizing any man or any newspaper, so far as we know; if there are any such they should be exposed, and we should be glad to join our Roanoke contemporary in exposing them, holding, with it, that we also are free and untrammeled in our views and that we dance to nobody's bidding. As a matter of fact, we can't dance—we don't know how.

As a beginning, we wish our friend in Roanoke would tell us who composes the "Machine" in Virginia? Who built the machine, and what would happen if the present machine, if there be a machine, should be smashed, as it ought to be if it is. Would there be another machine made to take its place, and, if so, what would this new machine do? Would "the people in blind allegiance come forward and ratify the selections" made by it, and, if not, why not? If they should not, what would happen to the machine? There must be some sort of organization for the management of the affairs of the party. This organization, whatever it may be, is made by the members of the party, whatever the party. It is not by any means the best man who is elected to office, but we have found that the most active and steady workers achieve the political victories. People who do not take care of their own political interests can hardly blame their more diligent neighbors, who make it their business to look after the political affairs of the State.

What is wanted now, as we understand, is that the eyes of the people shall be opened. To smash one machine only to make another machine cannot be regarded really as one of the highest duties of good citizenship. Let the Roanoke paper lead on; not by throwing the onus of a situation, of which it complains, upon the people, but by blazing the way to that happy political land in which the lion and the lamb shall lie down together and political workers on the inside and political workers on the outside will become so innocent that a little child might lead them.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Booker Washington, who has been making a tour of Europe for the purpose of inquiring into the labor conditions over there, made a speech to the Negro Business Men's League of Durham, North Carolina, on Monday night, in which he said that the condition of the Southern negro as a laborer is far better than that of the white European. He further said that of all the countries in the world he had visited he had found none where the white and colored races, living side by side, dwelt in such satisfactory relationship as they do in the South. Why not let this happy condition continue? It has not always been so in the South, as Washington knows; particularly was it not so during "the middle passage" of Reconstruction, when the negro was in politics.

Yesterday, a distinguished citizen of Greenwood, S. C., Foster McKissick by name, a successful cotton manufacturer and public-spirited citizen of the Palmetto State, passed through Richmond on his way to the South Carolina State Fair at Columbia, which shows that all roads lead to Richmond, even if the roads leading from Richmond run to other communities. The trip to Columbia from Greenwood is so much pleasanter when it is made by way of Richmond that we should think all South Carolinians living in the State would have their tickets read "via Richmond."

"Pansophical, self-appointed schoolmaster," is what John J. Vertrees, of Nashville, Tennessee, now calls Colonel Roosevelt. The "self-appointed" descriptive term is understood, but the "pansophical" part of the title is new, but wholly legitimate and fully warranted by the facts in the case. It means "all wise," but it sounds so much better.

We do not know what Senator Bulkeley, of Connecticut, said about the Hartford Courant, and we don't care very much, now that the candidate of the Courant and The Times-Dispatch has gratuitously reflected upon the Democrats of Connecticut to the extent of saying that he would rather have Bulkeley re-elected than a Democrat to succeed him in the Senate. Of course, if that is the way "George" feels about it, there is no reason why the Democrats should break their necks in pushing his election.

In none of his hundred or so speeches in New York during the last week has the Colonel said a kind word about the President. The other night, when he spoke from the same platform with the President's brother, never a syllable spake he for the great big man at Washington. Of course, he will explain all this after the fight is over next Tuesday, and he finds himself down and out; but nobody will believe him.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

First and Second Mortgages.

Please explain first and second mortgages. Give a practical example of a house on which there are both kinds of mortgages. L. P.

The owner of a house assessed at $8,000 may wish to raise a certain sum of money, say $3,000, on mortgage. This is easy enough to do, and the security would be a first mortgage. Later the owner finds it necessary to raise $2,000 more, and the security, if a lender were found willing to advance the money, would be a second mortgage. Now, suppose the owner of the property failed to pay the interest on the mortgages and foreclosed so that a sheriff's sale was ordered. The holder of the first mortgage, having the prior lien, would be paid off out of the proceeds, and the payment of the second mortgage would depend on whether or not there was any money left to discharge it. This is the simplest illustration of the danger in taking a second mortgage. The difference between the amount of a mortgage or mortgages and the actual value is called the owner's "equity." If there is no prior encumbrance except the first mortgage and the equity is large enough to eliminate any great element of risk at a forced sale, such a second mortgage is a fairly good security. As a rule no person unfamiliar with business should invest in a second mortgage except under the advice of an experienced real estate broker or attorney to insure, as far as possible, against the danger which always attaches to a second mortgage. Certain trust companies nowadays issue policies of insurance guaranteeing the payment of principal and interest on mortgages.

Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Will you kindly tell me: 1. Who was the original of Scott's Rebecca in "Ivanhoe"? 2. Scott's pen name he signed to "Ivanhoe"? A. B.

1. According to a well-known account, the heroine of Scott's "Ivanhoe" is said to have been named in honor of Rebecca Gratz (1781-1869), a Jewess of Philadelphia, famous for her beauty, her philanthropy and her steadfast devotion to the faith of her fathers. Washington Irving, who was an intimate friend of the Gratz family, spoke of her during his visit to Abbotsford in the autumn of 1817, and his description of her charms so captivated Walter Scott that he resolved to introduce such a character into one of his forthcoming novels. In 1819 appeared his "Ivanhoe," in which the heroine received the name of Rebecca, in honor of Irving's friend. Lockhart, in his "Life of Scott," gives a different account of the origin of the Jewish heroine, but it is possible that both incidents had an influence in Scott's description. Lockhart's version is as follows: The introduction of the charming Jewess and her father originated, I find, in a conversation that Scott held with his friend Skene during the severest season of his bodily suffering in the early part of this year (1819). "Mr. Skene," says that gentleman's wife, "sitting by his bedside, and trying to amuse him as well as he could in the intervals of pain, happened to get on the subject of the Jews, as he had observed them when he spent some time in Germany in his youth. Their situation had naturally made a strong impression, for in those days they retained their own dress and manners entire, and were treated with considerable austerity by their Christian neighbors, being still locked up at night in their own quarters by great gates, and Mr. Skene, partly in seriousness, but partly from the mere wish to turn his mind at the moment upon something that might occupy and divert it, suggested that a group of Jews would be an interesting feature if he could contrive to bring them into his next novel." Upon the appearance of "Ivanhoe," he reminded Mr. Skene of this conversation, and said: "You will find this book owes not a little to your German reminiscences."

2. "Ivanhoe" was published under the pseudonym used by Scott for twelve years after the appearance of "Waverley," his first novel—"The Author of Waverley."

ANCIENT ROMANCE RECALLED BY DEATH

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

MEMORIES of a royal romance of thirty years ago have been recalled through the death at Breslau, in Silesia, of a local practitioner of the name of Dr. Melchior Willim. In 1874 and 1875 he was one of the young physicians called in to assist the leading medical authorities in the care of the late Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg. The duke cared little for his only son and namesake, nor for his wife, but was deeply attached to his only daughter, Duchess Pauline, who nursed him throughout his illness with the utmost devotion. In this way she was brought into contact with young Dr. Willim, and fell in love with him, and he with her, her father, of course, knowing nothing about the matter.

After his death Duchess Pauline and the doctor determined to wed but found, of course, all sorts of obstacles in the way of their union. In fact, it was not until five years later that the duchess managed to effct an arrangement with the late King of Wurtemberg and her relatives, whereby she was able to wed Dr. Willim. According to this agreement she renounced her royal status, her titles, and all her prerogatives, as a Duchess of Wurtemberg, and as a princess of the reigning house, being created by the King a member of the petty nobility, with the name of "von Kirbach." It was as "Miss von Kerbach" that she married Dr. Willim, on May 1, 1880, and went with him to live at Breslau, where he had built up in the meanwhile a considerable practice. At the same time she gave an undertaking not to return to Wurtemberg, where by reason of her near relationship to the reigning family, her presence might have proved awkward.

Apparently she never regretted her choice, and was perfectly content and happy with her lot. She made no attempt to assert her royal birth, and took pains to avoid royal visitors whenever they came to Breslau, where, I may add, she took a very active part in the Woman's Rights movement, being even suspected of harboring Socialist sympathies. When last I saw her she had lost all traces of any beauty that she may ever have had, and was, to say the least, eccentric in her dress, showing a decided preference for red blouses, which naturally were constructed as a manifestation of her alleged Socialist leanings. She has several children, now grown up.

Andre Massena, who at the age of nineteen, now succeeds, through the death of his enormously stout father, to the latter's honors, as the fifth Prince d'Essling, and Duc de Rivoli, is a great-grandson of the first Emperor Napoleon's most celebrated marshal, namely, Andre Massena, who, of Jewish origin, was created Duke of Rivoli, for the battle of Rivoli, in Italy, and Prince of Essling, for his services in connection with the French victory of Essling, in lower Austria.

The Emperor also inscribed him and his heirs in male line direct, in the pages of the Grand Livre de France, for an annuity in perpetuity of $18,000 a year, which was commuted by the late prince, after much negotiation with the present republican government, for a very large sum. The annuity was given to Marshal Massena, not so much for his military services, as for his ready diplomacy in taking upon himself, without an instant's hesitation, the full responsibility for the clumsiness of his sovereign in destroying one of the eyes of Marshal Berthier, Prince de Wagram, at a shooting party at Fontainebleau. After the downfall of Napoleon, Marshal Massena joined the Bourbons, and had his titles confirmed by Louis XVIII.

The late prince was familiar, both under the name of d'Essling, and of Duc de Rivoli, to many American visitors and residents of the French Riviera, as President of the Cercle de la Mediterranee, the principal club at Nice. He served as officer of cavalry in the Austrian war of 1859, and again in the French-German war of 1870, and was among the very few who remained wholly loyal to the Bonapartes after their downfall, following the battle of Sedan. It was this fidelity, as well as his artistic talents, and his wonderful cleverness as a racanteur, that commended him to the good will of the late Queen Victoria, who was very fond of him, and who frequently invited him and his consort to stay with her at Windsor.

The princess died in 1903, within twenty-four hours of the Princess de Wagram, a curious coincidence, since Napoleon's great victories of Wagram and Essling were fought on two successive days, July 5 and July 6, 1809. Princess d'Essling, like the late Princess de Wagram, was a member of the Jewish race, though a convert to Roman Catholicism, the Princess de Wagram being a daughter of one of the Barons Rothschilds of Frankfort, while the Princess d'Essling was Cecile Furtado, niece and adopted daughter of the multi-millionaire Mme. Furtado-Heine, so famous for her philanthropy, that it won for her the Cross of Officar of the Legion of Honor—a unique distinction for a woman.

The late Princess d'Essling, at the time of her marriage to the prince, was the widow of General Michael Ney, Duke of Elchingen, and Prince de la Moskowa, by whom she had two daughters, Rose Ney, married to the Duke Lanza de Camastra, and Violette, wife of Prince Eugene Murat, as well as two sons, the elder of whom, Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, is judicially separated from Princess Eugenie Bonaparte (of the Roman Bonapartes), while the other, Charles, Duc d'Elchingen, has as wife the widowed Countess Charles de Breteuil, nee Roussel. These four children of Princess Essling by her first marriage, are therefore half-brothers and half-sisters of the new Prince d'Esaling.

The death of General Michael Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, grandson of the first Napoleon's famous Marshal Ney, whom the great Emperor proclaimed to be "the bravest of the brave," remains to this day shrouded in mystery, which his relatives, and the authorities alike, refrain from making any attempt to unravel. He was found slain, in 1881, in a deserted house at Croissy, half way between Paris and St. Germain, under such unsavory circumstances, that it was concluded that private and public interests would best be served by abstaining from any inquiry as to whether he had been actually murdered, or if he had been driven to take his own life by the blackmailers who had already succeeded in extorting large sums of money from him.

It would be impossible to make any mention of the name of his grandfather, Marshal Ney, in an American newspaper, without calling attention to the fact that he is believed by many to have survived his execution in Paris, on September 7, 1815, when he was shot by the soldiers, in fulfilment of the judgment of the court-martial, and to have come to this country, where he is said to have spent many years, dying here at a very advanced old age. So much has been written, however, about this story in the American press—a story always denied by the Ney family—that it is unnecessary to make any more than the briefest reference thereto.

In conclusion, I may mention that the late Prince d'Essling was one of the most noted bibliophiles in Europe, and has left not only a magnificent library, but also an unrivaled collection of engravings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Should this collection and his library come under the hammer, the auction would attract book and art lovers from all parts of the world.

Although identified with Crete, and denounced by the Sublime Porte as an Ottoman renegade, M. Venezelo, the new Greek Premier, and the most important figure in Greek politics at the present moment, is of old Hellenic stock, and can show a more ancient and more illustrious line of Greek ancestry than any other public man in Greece to-day. The English traveler, Wheeler, who was at Athens in 1676, mentioned the Venezelol among the five chief families of the city, from each of which were chosen the epitropoi, or magistrates who were appointed to settle disputes arising among the Christians. The other families who included the Pittakol and the descendants of the historian Chalcocondyles, have become extinct, and M. Venezelo represents the only one of the five houses in question that is left.

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